

## Official indoor base ball guide containing the constitution, 1910

### SPALDING'S Official INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE 1910

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### Spalding's Athletic Library

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FREDERICK R. TOOMBS A well known authority on skating, rowing, boxing, racquets, and other athletic sports; was sporting editor of American Press Association, New York; dramatic editor; is a lawyer and has served several terms as a member of Assembly of the Legislature of the State of New York; has written several novels and historical works. R. L. WELCH A resident of Chicago; the popularity of indoor base ball is chiefly due to his efforts; a player himself of no mean ability; a first-class organizer; he has followed the game of indoor base ball from its inception. DR. HENRY S. ANDERSON Has been connected with Yale University for years and is a recognized authority on gymnastics; is admitted to be one of the leading authorities in America on gymnastic subjects; is the author of many books on physical training. CHARLES M. DANIELS Just the man to write an authoritative book on swimming; the fastest swimmer the world has ever known; member New York Athletic Club swimming team and an Olympic champion at Athens in 1906 and London, 1908. In his book on Swimming, Champion Daniels describes just

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the methods one must use to become an expert swimmer. GUSTAVE BOJUS Mr. Bojus is most thoroughly qualified to write intelligently on all subjects pertaining to gymnastics and athletics; in his day one of America's most famous amateur athletes; has competed successfully in gymnastics and many other sports for the New York Turn Verein; for twenty years he has been prominent in teaching gymnastics and athletics; was responsible for the famous gymnastic championship teams of Columbia University; now with the Jersey City high school.

CHARLES JACOBUS Admitted to be the "Father of Roque;" one of America's most expert players, winning the Olympic Championship at St. Louis in 1904; an ardent supporter of the game and follows it minutely, and much of the success of roque is due to his untiring efforts; certainly there is no one better qualified to write on this subject than Mr. Jacobus. DR. E. B. WAR MAN Well known as a physical training expert; was probably one of the first to enter the field and is the author of many books on the subject; lectures extensively each year all over the country. W. J. CROMIE Now with the University of Pennsylvania; was formerly a Y. M. C. A. physical director; a keen student of all gymnastic matters; the author of many books on subjects pertaining to physical training. G. M. MARTIN By profession a physical director of the Young Men's Christian Association; a close student of all things gymnastic, and games for the classes in the gymnasium or clubs. PROF. SENAC A leader in the fencing world; has maintained a fencing school in New York for years and developed a great many champions; understands the science of fencing thoroughly and the benefits to be derived therefrom.

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### INDOOR BASE BALL

INDOOR BASE BALL ORIGIN OF GAME The game of indoor base ball was invented in Chicago In 1887. Members of the Farragut Boat Club had as- sembled in the gymnasium hall on Thanksgiving day of that year and an old boxing glove was carelessly thrown around the room. One of the boys took up a broom and batted the glove back to the thrower, when George W. Hancock suddenly exclaimed, "Say, boys, let's play ball!" Thereupon the huge wrestling mat was hauled around to answer for a diamond and a lively game of "scrub" took place, the broom-handle having been broken off and used for the bat and the unwieldy boxing glove taking the place of a ball. It proved great fun and at its conclusion Mr. Hancock gathered the members around him and unfolded a plan which had occurred to him as the players were sliding around the hall. "I believe this affair can be worked into a regular game of base ball which can be played indoors, and if you all come down Saturday night I'll make up some rules and have a ball and bat which will suit the purpose of the sport and do no damage to the surroundings." And so, on the night announced, two teams were chosen, and Mr. Hancock read the rules he had made up to suit the surroundings and presented to the gaze of the assem- bled members the huge

ball and small rubber-tipped bat which have since been identified with the game. The contest was one of the funniest performances ever witnessed and members and visitors went away loud in their praises of "Indoor Base Ball," as the new sport was christened.

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## THE GAME'S PROGRESS

IS

M. A. MEYER, JOHN CROOKETT, GUY B. DOANE, Member Executive Committee National Indoor Base Ball Association. Young s Fishermen Indoor Base Ball Team, Atlantic City, N. J,

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 17 result was much smaller figures and more on the professional basis of base ball, until now, with numerous clubs and leagues all over the country, the game has reached a scientific standpoint hitherto unsuspected of fulfilment. It can be played in any hall of size which will permit of sufficient light and room for the diamond and fielding, the composition of the floor being immaterial, as the rubber-soled shoes required to be worn will allow running on even the waxed floor of a dancing hall. About the smallest size for a playing floor is 40 x 50 feet. A larger surface will, of course, allow greater freedom for fielding and running. The spectators are usually placed in the right and left field, on either side of the catcher's territory, and in galleries, according to the construction of the room used for play. At first the sport was confined to a few of the social clubs of Chicago, which had organized a league, but of late years great strides have been made toward having the game spread all over the United States. Many of the Chicago clubs have made trips to cities East and West and played indoor ball before large crowds of spectators, who had become initiated in the sport, and consequently extremely interested, for it is said of indoor ball that it is the most

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exciting sport which the winter months give us, for, the space allotted for play usually being somewhat confined, the spectators and players are at no great distance from each other, and the rapid action is of a very exciting nature. Some excellent players have been developed, especially among amateurs. Several professionals have tried their hand, but find themselves outclassed by the more nimble amateurs, as agility rather than strength enters largely into the sport. In playing the indoor game, ordinary base ball suits are the proper dress, except that the spiked shoes are done away with and rubber-soled ones used instead. At the knee and hip the trousers should be thickly padded, as

THOS. CORNELIUS, President Indoor Base Ball League, Baltimore, Md. Chairman Southern Committee Advisory Board.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 19 contact with the floor at these points is a common occurrence. A different style of play is noticeable in the successful indoor player from that adopted outdoors. In sliding to bases there must be perfect abandon, and, sliding well around the bag, the arm can be thrust out in passing and the base held. In batting, the ball can be bunted successfully, and, as the first contact with the floor decides its fairness, this feature is one practiced by many of the best players. Still, it must not be supposed that long hits cannot be made, for many home runs have been credited on drives that are astonishing in their force. The short stops usually play close to the batter-about ten feet, one on either side of the pitcher, for in the indoor game the right fielder comes into the diamond and takes the position known as "right short." The umpires' duties are rather difficult, as the quick play and closeness to the players oftentimes actually prevent their seeing the action, but in case one is unable to judge the other may be appealed to. It is surprising to note the expertness with which girls also can play the game after short practice. Many of the schools have leagues for girls' clubs and under proper training they develop wonderful playing, their contests being highly interesting though of necessity the number of spectators is more limited. Indoor base ball is a pleasant, agreeable and moderate sport. It has delighted thousands and incidentally developed an increasing interest in the outdoor game so closely are the two allied. It has

emerged from what was at first termed a "fad" to a well-balanced, exciting sport, and there no longer can be any doubt that it has come to take its proper place among such games as foot ball, cricket, tennis and golf.

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## **SUGGESTIONS TO UMPIRES**

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LIEUT. WEIR, WILLIAM C. ARMSTRONG, President Queen City Indoor Base Vice-President Queen City Indoor Ball League, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1909. Base Ball League, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1909.

## **INDOOR BASE BALL ON THE PACIFIC COAST**

25

LUUIS cUUVK, ROY W'. PURPUS, President Quincy, Ill., Indoor Base Secretary-Treasurer Quincy, Ill., Ball League. Base Ball League.

Here again the rules have been amended further to fit the new field presented. A description of the game as played indoors first will be given, and the amended rules for outdoors added. MATERIALS OF GAME. The materials used are slightly different from those of its predecessor. The ball is not hard, but of a yielding nature, nearly six inches in diameter, and is composed of a core made up of packed leather scraps around which is placed curled horse- hair, tied on with string. The cover is of a softer horsehide than that used on the outdoor ball, but is made in the same manner as regards shape of flaps and sewing. The bat is small, one and a half inches thick at the largest part, tapering, and having a rubber tip at the handle end, the length being limited to three feet. The bases are

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18 inches square, loosely filled with sawdust or some other light, shifting material, and are laid in place without any fastening. The home plate is a one-foot rubber slab. The bases are placed 27 feet apart, making the distance from home to second and from first to third about 384 feet. The pitcher's box is 7 x 3 feet, and is placed with its nearest line 22 feet from the home plate. It has been found that the rules as first adopted for the indoor style have met all the requirements for the purpose, and very few changes have been made since the inception of the game. RULES OF INDOOR BALL. Those of the rules which differ materially from the regular outdoor set are as follows: The ball must be delivered by the pitcher while standing wholly within his position, with a straight-arm motion, with hand and arm swinging parallel with the body, overhand throws being barred. The base runner must not start for a base until a pitched ball has reached or passed the catcher. A batted ball hitting a wall or fixture shall be considered the same as though it struck the floor, the first point of contact deciding

CAPT. FRANCIS D. CULKIN, President Oswego (N. Y.) Indoor Base Ball League.

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### **INDOOR BASE BALL IN DENVER**

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SERGEANT RONALD H. NICHOLS, A. M. C., President Toronto Garrison Indoor Base Ball League (32 teams); Secretary- Treasurer Western Ontario Indoor Base Ball League (7 teams); Secretary- Treasurer Toronto Garrison Sergeants' Indoor Base Ball League (6 teams); Member Board of Governors Canadian A.A. Union; First Vice-President Toronto Garrison Athletic Association.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 33 the roaring of many lions. Until this feature was toned down somewhat people with sensitive ears did not care for the

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sport. During the last winter the attendance at the indoor league games was large and enthusiastic, better than even in the first year when professionals played the game.

1, Keller; 2, Donerty; 3, Rissman; 4, Skala, Scorer; 5, Furse; 6, Spink; 7, Krafthefer; 8, Hopp; 9, Stotz, Asst. Phys. Dir.; 10, Clauss; 11, Hoffman; 12, Miller. Gibson, Sykes & Fowler, Photo. CENTRAL Y. M. C. A. TEAM, CHICAGO, ILL.

### **THE ART OF BATTING**

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1, Popp; 2, Gallagher; 3, G. Miller; 4, Copenhagen; 5, E. Miller; 6, Schwab; 7, Young; 8, Heveron; 9, D. Miller; 10, A. Andrews, Mgr.; 11, Ganzel; 12, Garin, Capt.; 13, Morphet; 14, Cohen; 15, Doerr. ROCHESTER (N. .) INDOOR BASE BALL TEAM.

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### **HOW TO BECOME A BASE RUNNER**

39

41

1, Breeler; 2, Reece; 3, Baer, Mgr.; 4, Shumacher; 5, Daley; 6, Lamon; 7, Zybura; 8, Steimler; 9, Patton, Capt.; 10, Treadon, Mascot. Carihfield, Photo. NEWBURG STEEL WORKS TEAM, CLEVELAND OHIO, American Steel and Wire League.

### **INDOOR BASE BALL IN CANADA**

INDOOR BASE BALL IN CANADA The Canadian home of base ball is Toronto, and the fans who watch the game during the summer months are not content to allow the

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enthusiasm for the sport to lay dormant during the winter. In consequence of the desire to witness the fine points of this most scientific pastime, teams were organized in the various city regiments to play the game during the post-drill season in the winter months. This occurred in 1897, when two or three companies of two of the regiments played each other when challenged. But no attempt was made to form a league till the fall of 900o, when the "Queen's Own Rifles" organized a regi- ment league; this was not much of a success, as there was no trophy to play for, and bowling was now occupying the interest of most of the men. In December, 1901, Major Currie, of the 48th Highland- ers, presented a magnificent silver cup, which was to be- come the property of the first team that won it three times. The league that season was composed of eleven teams, divided into two sections, C Company 48th and the To- ronto Field Engineers being the winners. In the finals :1s ~ C Company 48th, defeated the Engineers, capturing two out of three games, which gave them the honor of being first to win the "Currie Cup." The season of 1902-3 saw the league with i8 teams, also divided into two sections. In the finals the Toronto Field Engineers won the championship from the Ninth Field Battery in two straight games. t^ ~ ~ The officers of the league who did much to further the sport were: President, Major Currie; vice-president; Ser- geant Bogart; secretary, Sergeant Duguid; treasurer, Sergeant Addison.

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### IMPLEMENTS OF THE GAME

IMPLEMENTS OF THE GAME THE BALL The ball will be found to possess properties of a peculiar nature, which, after careful experimenting, have been proved to be best adapted to the sport. It is of a compact substance, 17 inches in circumference, weighs 8 3-4 ounces, has a white cover, and, while lively, it is so made as to do no damage to objects surrounding the field. THE BAT. The limit of size of the bat is 2 3-4 feet long and I 3-4 inches in diameter at the largest part. The weight is not limited, but the material used is wood possessing great strength, as accidents are liable to occur should the bat break. Bats of different qualities of wood are made so that selections as to style and weight may

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be made according to individual taste. THE BASES. The bases are half filled with sand or other heavy substance, so they will remain in place on the floor, unless grasped by the player in running or sliding to the base. They are made of white canvas, 15 inches square, and are not attached to the floor, but placed loosely on a marked spot to which it should be returned whenever displaced. The home base is of rubber, one foot each way, and is also placed on a marked square. SUITS. Each club should be properly uniformed with natty suits, consisting of shirt, knee pants, stockings, belt, and shoes.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 47 The pants should either be padded at the knees and hips, or the regular adjustable knee-pad used to prevent actual contact of these parts of the anatomy with the floor. SHOES. All shoes worn must have rubber soles; those with corrugated rubber having been found the best. MATS. Where bases lie near a wall, padded mats should be stood up opposite, against which the players A., a strike when running or sliding.

1, Goshen; 2, Haaga; 3, Bailey; 4, Brown; 5, Conner; 6, Griffin, Capt.; 7, Rahm; 8, Haas; 9, Freeling. GAZETTE TEAM, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

## CONSTITUTION

CONSTITUTION ARTICLE I. NAME AND OBJECTS. This organization shall be known as the NATIONAL INDOOR BASE BALL ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES. The objects of the Association are: 1. To perpetuate Indoor Base Ball as the national winter game of the United States and to surround it with such safeguards as to warrant for the future absolute public confidence in its integrity and methods. 2. To protect and promote the mutual interests of Indoor Base Ball clubs and players. ARTICLE II. MEMBERSHIP. Any Indoor Base Ball league or club may become a member of this Association on written application to the Secretary of the Association, signed by the President and Secretary, accompanied by documents showing that said club is regularly organized and officered. ARTICLE III. TERMINATION OF MEMBERSHIP. (1.) By resignation, duly accepted by

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two-thirds vote of the Executive Committee. (2.) Playing any game of ball with a club that has been disqualified. (3.) Officering, agreeing, conspiring or attempting to lose any game of ball, or failing to immediately expel any player who shall be proven guilty of offering, agreeing, conspiring or attempting to lose any game of ball.

1, Driscoll; 2, Martin; 3, Keough; 4, Bartn; 5, Mcuartny; ti, Augler; i, Couling; 8, Murphy, Capt.; 9, Holland, Mgr.; 10, O'Neill; 11, Raphael Rourke, Macot; 12, R. Rourke. Haefer Studio, Photo. CATHOLIC ORDER FORESTERS TEAM, HANCOCK. MICH. Hancock Fraternal Indoor Base Ball League, 1908-09.

(4.) Failing or refusing to comply with any lawful requirement of the Executive Committee. (5.) Wilfully violating any provision of the Constitution or the legislation or playing rules in pursuance thereof. ARTICLE IV. EXPULSION OF CLUBS AND OFFICERS. (1.) To carry into effect the provision of Clause 4, Article 3, of this Constitution, the facts in any case, covered by such sections, must be reported to the Secretary of the Association, who shall at once notify, by mail or tele- graph, the party charged with the offense, inquiring whether any dispute exists as to the facts alleged. In case the facts are disputed, the Executive Commit- tee shall, after due notice, try the case under such regula- tions as they may prescribe, and their finding shall be final and conclusive on all parties. (2.) Any member holding a position in this Association, either as an officer or a member of a committee, who shall be charged in writing by three executive officers of this Association with malfeasance in office, or with conduct prejudicial to the interest of the Association, may be suspended by the President pending an investigation of the charge. (3.) Any officer or member against whom charges have been preferred, as above, shall be furnished with a copy of the charge, and shall be heard in his own defense before the Executive Committee. And if found guilty of the charges preferred, may be reprimanded, suspended for a specified time, removed from his position or expelled from the Association. ARTICLE V. ELECTIONS. Between the first day of March and rhe first day of April each year, any regularly organized Indoor Base Ball

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1, Curley; 2, Doane, Capt.; 3, Crookett, Mgr.; 4, Jefferies; 5, McCormack; 6, Wilson; 7, Leach; 8, Burroughs; 9, Gegan; 10, Russell; 11, Helfrich; 12, H. Jefferies, Jr., Mascot. YOUNG'S FISHERMEN TEAM, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Champions Hotel Indoor Base Ball League, Season 1908-09.

55

1, Christian; 2, Collins; 3, Kerrick; 4, Alexander; 5, O. Klpf; 6, Moulton; 7, M. Kipf, Capt.; 8, Cannon; 9, Holt, Mgr. SENIOR BAPTIST TEAM, RIVERSIDE, CAL,

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 57 sideration by the Executive Committee in giving final decision bearing on the subject. Any protest that cannot be handled by a local league shall be referred to the Advisory member in charge of the territory, who shall appoint two disinterested parties to act with him as a committee, and shall, after due notice, try the case under such regulations as they may prescribe, and their finding shall be final and conclusive on all parties unless an interpretation of the rules be involved, in which case an appeal may be taken to the President of the Association and his ruling shall be final. ARTICLE IX. The Secretary, upon the written request of a member of the Executive Committee, or three members of the Association, shall submit any question to a vote of the Executive Committee. Within five days after the vote on the question he shall mail to each member of the Association the question and the result of the vote. ARTICLE X. AMENDMENTS. (1.) The Constitution of this Association may be altered or amended by a three-fourths vote of the Executive Committee, providing such alterations or amendments have been submitted in writing, together with the name of the member proposing it. (2.) Any section of this Constitution may be suspended or its provisions made non-applicable by a unanimous vote of the Executive Committee.

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1, Mathias; 2, Hill; 3, Pepple; 4, Kenna; 5, Brinckman; 6, Yost; 7, Meese, Mgr.; 8, Hansen; 9, Dunlap. Calvert, Photo. PRESBYTERIAN YOUNG MEN'S CLUB TEAM, MICHIGAN CITY, IND.

### ORGANIZATION OF LEAGUES

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1, Schroeder; 2, Fish; 3, Schmitz; 4, North; 5, Harmon; 6, Lathrope; 7, Farrell; 8, Riley; 9, Howell, Mgr.; 10, Koepping. FIREMEN TEAM, ELGIN (ILL.) NATIONAL WATCH CO.

### CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS ARTICLE I. NAME. This organization shall be known as the INDOOR BASE BALL LEAGUE. ARTICLE II. OBJECTS. To promote the game of indoor base ball among the clubs of ARTICLE III. MEMBERSHIP. The membership of this league shall consist of clubs from the recognized clubs of ARTICLE IV. TERMINATION OF MEMBERSHIP. The membership of any club may be terminated- (1) By resignation, duly excepted by a three-fourths vote of all the clubs in meeting duly convened. (2) Allowing open betting or pool selling at a game, or in room in which game is played. (3) Playing any game of ball with a club that has been disqualified. (4) Allowing any player to play on team that has been expelled by the League or any club thereof. (5) Offering, agreeing, conspiring, or attempting to lose any game of ball or of being interested in any pool or wager thereon. (6) Failing or refusing to comply with any lawful requirements of the Board of Directors. (7) Wilfully violating any provision of the Constitution or the legislation or playing rules in pursuance thereof.

W .XANJJU'L'I' (MIIIUti.- ) 'L'AM.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 65 ARTICLE V. EXPULSION OF CLUBS. Any club is liable to expulsion that fails to live up to the Constitution; the facts in any case must be reported at once to the Secretary, who shall at once notify the party charged with the offense, inquiring whether any dispute exists as to the facts alleged. In case the facts are disputed, the Board of Directors shall, after due notice, try the case under such regulation as they prescribe, and their finding shall be final and conclusive. ARTICLE VI. Each club shall file with the secretary on or before the day of registration of each player, accompanied by the necessary fee, and shall deposit with the secretary cash, same to be forfeited on expulsion or withdrawal of club. A special assessment may be levied by the Board of Directors to cover any deficit that may exist. ARTICLE VII. IMPOSING OF FINES. Upon conviction of any violation of the Constitution or By-Laws, the Board of Directors may, in the first instance, as a preliminary to or in lieu of expulsion, impose such a fine as is in their judgment commensurate with the injury, which fine may include a penalty payable to any other club or clubs, as an equivalent for damage sustained, or payable to the League, to be disposed of as the Board of Directors see fit. The Arbitration Committee shall have the power, to impose such fine on any club or player reported for violation of the Constitution or playing rules, as in their judgment the case warrants. ARTICLE VIII. OFFICERS. Each club of the League shall be entitled to two delegates to the League which

ENGLEWOOD HIGH SCHOOL TEAM, CHICAGO, ILL.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 67 shall constitute the governing body of said League, from which shall be elected a President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, and six (6) directors, which shall constitute the Board of Directors; no two (2) shall be elected from any one club. Amended that President be non-representative of any club represented in the League. ARTICLE IX. DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT. The President shall preside at all meetings of the League and Board of Directors; appoint all committees, and perform such other duties as pertain to his office or may be assigned

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him by Board of Directors. He shall, with the Secretary, sign all necessary documents. He shall have the casting vote, in case of a tie, on all questions at both League and Board meetings. In absence of the President at any meeting of the League, the Vice-President shall exercise the power and duties of the President at such meetings. ARTICLE X. SECRETARY. The Secretary shall be treasurer of the League, and as such shall be custodian of all funds of the League, and shall render monthly a report of his account. He shall have the custody and care of all official records and documents; shall keep a true record of all meetings of the League and Board of Directors; shall issue all official notices and attend to the necessary correspondence. He shall be entitled to such books, stationery, and material as the actual duties of his office may require (and shall keep a complete record of all games played). ARTICLE XI. DUTIES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to carry out the objects and purposes of the League. They shall have the power to adopt such rules and regulations as they may deem

1, Coy; 2, Johnson; 3, Crooks, Coach; 4, Walsh; 5, Arnold; 6, Corcoran; 7, J. McDonough; 8, Gorder; 9, R. McDonough; 10, Doyle. Photo by Star Photo Co. KINGSBURY TEAM, CHICAGO, ILL.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 69 necessary for the government of the League on matters not determined by the By-Laws or special action of the League, and may enforce a due observance of the same by such actions as in the opinion of the Board of Directors the welfare of the League may render necessary or advisable. They shall have power to receive and act upon all resignations of members, officers, and directors. Any officer or director of the League desiring to resign shall present his resignation to the Board in writing. ARTICLE XII. PROTESTS. All protests shall be settled by an Arbitration Committee of five, to be appointed by the Board of Directors, and must not be connected with any team or club of this League. All protests must be in writing and in the hands of the Secretary within forty-eight (48) hours after the game. Protests must be accompanied by a fee of \$5.00. ARTICLE XIII. UMPIRES AND THEIR DUTIES. c-b^ ~ A staff of League

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umpires shall be selected by a chief of Umpires (chief of umpires to be selected by the delegates), who will have full charge of same and direct them when and where to officiate, and shall pay them their salaries. He shall furnish umpires with proper credentials to show that they are duly authorized to officiate. +\*~ (1) It shall be the duty of the umpire to enforce the rules as they are written, regardless of his personal opinion as to their merit. (2) The umpire is sole and absolute judge of play. In no instance (under penalty of fine, to be imposed by Arbitration Committee), shall any person, except the captains of the competing teams, be allowed to address him or question his decision, and they can only question him on an interpretation of the rules. No manager or any other officer of either club shall be permitted to go on the field or address the umpire under a penalty of a forfeiture of a game. (3) Before the commencement of a game, the umpire of the game shall see that the rules governing the materials of the game are strictly observed

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 71 He shall ask the captain of the home club whether there are any special ground rules to be enforced, and if there are he shall see that they are duly enforced, provided they do not conflict with any of these rules. (4) Umpires shall call game at 8.30 P. M., sharp. (5) The umpires must keep the contesting teams playing constantly from the commencement of the game to its termination, allowing such delays only as are rendered unavoidable by accident or injury. He must, until the completion of the game, require the players of each side to promptly take their positions in the field as soon as the third man is put out, and must require the first batter of the opposite side to be in his position at the bat as soon as the fielders are in their places. The umpire may remove from the game any player guilty of vulgar, indecent or other improper conduct or language, and shall report same to the Arbitration Committee. (6) It is the duty of the umpire to stop any offensive "rooting" or noise, and to positively prohibit all continuous "rooting" under penalty of a forfeiture of the game by the side at fault. ARTICLE XIV. COACHING. The coaches shall be restricted to coaching the base-runner only, and shall not be allowed to address any remarks except to the base-runner, and then only in words of necessary direction; and shall not use language which shall in any man.

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ner refer to or reflect upon a player of the opposing team, the umpire or the spectators; and not more than one coach will be allowed with one runner on base, and two coaches with two or three runners on bases. To enforce the above the captain of the opposite side may call the attention of the umpire to the offence, and upon a repetition of the same, the offending player shall be debarred from further participation in the game. ARTICLE XV. REMOVAL. Any League umpire shall be subject to removal by the Board of Directors, and in the event of the resignation or removal of any League umpire the chief of umpires shall have power to appoint a suitable person to fill the vacancy thus created.

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 73 ARTICLE XVI. CAUSE FOR EXPULSION. Any League umpire who shall, in the judgement of the Board of Directors, be guilty of ungentlemanly conduct, or of selling or offering to sell a game of which he is umpire, shall thereupon be removed from his official capacity. ARTICLE XVII. MEETINGS. Meetings of the League and Board of Directors shall be held at the call of the chair at least once a month or upon written request of three (3) clubs, three (3) days' notice being necessary. ARTICLE XVIII. GAMES PLAYED. It shall be the duty of the manager or his assistant of the winning team, to notify the Secretary, within forty-eight (48) hours after game is played, the final result of said game, giving complete individual and total score. ARTICLE XIX. BALL. The Spalding Red-Seam ball shall be the official ball of the League and must be used in all League games of the League and be stamped with seal of League. ARTICLE XX. TIE GAMES. All the games shall be decided within three (3) weeks from date of tie. ARTICLE XXI. RULES. The Spalding Indoor Base Ball Rules shall govern all game, played in this League. ARTICLE XXII. WINNING OF PENNANT. The club having the largest percentage at the end of season shall be declared winner of pennant.

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 75 ARTICLE XXIII. MEMBERS OF TEAM. Any person in good standing with the League may play on any team represented in the League. A player who plays a League game with a club in this League cannot play a League game with any other club in this League unless he gets a written release from the manager of club with which he has played. ARTICLE XXIV. REGISTRATION. The manager of each club shall be required to register the players of his team (regular and substitute) with the secretary. Each registration to be accompanied by a fee of twenty-five (25) cents. Players must be registered one week before they are eligible to play. Their personal signature to be attached to said registration blank. Managers shall have option on services of player so registered for the next season, and any player desiring his release shall appeal to the Arbitration Committee. ARTICLE XXV. RULES GOVERNING MEETING. Robert's Rules of Order shall govern the meetings of the League. ARTICLE XXVI. MISCELLANEOUS. 1. Roll call. 2. Reading of minutes of last meeting. 3. Report of committees. 4. Report of officers. 5. Reading of correspondence. 6. Election of new members. 7. Unfinished business. 8. New business. 9. Adjournment.

UNAWAX (MIUI(.)) TEAM.

1. Szmergolski, Mgr.; 2, Halas; 3, Shramek, Capt.; 4, Clark; 5, Loucks, Ath. Dir.; 6, Zajicek; 7, Kaspar; 8, Knaizl; 9, Kubat; 10, Tourek; 11, Truka. Gates, Photo, WEST PARK NO, 3 SENIOR TEAM, CHICAGO,

iarvey, hloto, McDONOGH SCHOOL TEAM, NO. 17, NEW ORLEANS, LA,

### **INDOOR BASE BALL IN CHICAGO**

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1, ei; , ate LLerson; , ottOi; 4, Wvv nington, ivigr.; o, Barrls; G, Welcn; 7, Brannick; 8, Brigham; 9, Messmer; 10, Parker; 11, O'Neil, 12, Ingles. Johnson, Photo. WITHINGTON & COOLEY TEAM, JACKSON, MICH.

THE COOK COUNTY BIBLE CLASS LEAGUE. One of the best and largest indoor ball leagues in Chicago was the Bible Class, which is affiliated with the Cook County Bible Class Athletic Association. It was divided into three sections, a North Side, West Side and North Shore, and in all twenty clubs played, eight with the west section and six with the other two. The teams in the west section, which were First M. E., Garfield Park M. E., Fourth Baptists, Tabernacle, Willard Avenue Baptist, California Avenue Congregational, Calvary Presbyterian and Austin Presbyterian, played a schedule of ten games. The north side division, which was made up of the Belden Avenue Presbyterian, Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian, Gross Park Congregational, Covenant Presbyterian, Waveland Avenue Congregational and Bowen Avenue M. E. teams, finished a list of twelve games, while the North Shore League, which had the St. Peter's Episcopal, Humbolt Park Avenue M. E., Belden Avenue Baptist, Ravenswood Baptist, Rogers Park Baptist and Endeavor Presbyterian teams, played ten games. The past season was the third year of the Bible Class Indoor Base Ball League, and it showed immense improvement in teams, attendance and playing. The league had halls in each section of the city and ran all of its games off without a hitch. There was an increase of twelve clubs in the league last year, which necessitated the dividing of the league into three sections. In 1907-8 there were only eight clubs in the league, and the First M. E. team went through the schedule without a defeat. It won the championship easily and also claimed the amateur championship of Chicago, as it defeated the Central Y. M. C. A. The First M. E. again went through its schedule of games in the north section without a defeat, winning twelve consecutive contests, through the excellent twirling of George Renz. He carried off the honors in the league in the preceding season and was easily the best again last year. The Garfield Park M. E. put up an interesting struggle for the pennant in the north division, but found Renz too tough a

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nut to crack and lost its two games to the First M. E. Club. These two clubs put up exciting games each time they met, and on each occasion drew a

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85

1, Szmergolski, Mgr.; 2, Novak; 3, Vooesny, Capt.; 4, Houcek; 5, Motika; 6, Loucks, Ath. Dir.; 7, Hurt; 8, Soucek; 9, Komorous; 10, Curran; 11, Tuma. Gates, Photo. WEST PARK NO. 3 JUNIOR TEAM, CHICAGO.

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contests and stirred up a lot of enthusiasm in their departments. Oak Park was exceptionally strong that year with Del Smith and Eddie Wright, and took the title away from Central, which had lost the services of its star twirler, Otto Kempf, who had joined one of the independent clubs. With the interest at high pitch the instructors of the different Y. M. C. A.'s entered the game with intense enthusiasm, and before long the entire six departments managed to get a team together. With the prospects of having a very successful league the director gathered and organized and drew up two schedules of games. One was a preliminary list so as to enable the directors to get their players in shape and the other was the first half of the regular schedule. The preliminary group of games were played from November 4 to 12, and in that time the candidates were weeded out and the regular players selected. The first section of the season's contests continued from November 15 to December 18, and the last period from January 6 to February 5. Great improvement was shown in all of the games and more interest was also manifested, as all of the games were fought in the evening instead of the afternoon, as in the preceding year. The members of the departments took great interest in the games and attended them as well as basket ball. More time was devoted to indoor ball by the directors, and as a result

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all of them turned out good clubs considering the material they had to choose from. With this material developed they expect the league to be much stronger in 1909-10. The first half of the Y. M. C. A. schedule ended with Central and Oak Park tied with three games won and one lost. With the way these two clubs were going up to this time it appeared as if they would have to fight it out for the trophy. Central lost its first and only game to Hyde Park, Hopp was sent into pitch in place of Spink and lost the contest on base on balls. Only for this one defeat Coach Stotz's team would have won all of its contests, as George Spink twirled the rest of the schedule and won his games easily. Central won the championship of the Cook County Y. M. C. A. League with nine games won and one lost. Evanston gave Central two hard battles, but was unable to win. When Central had its last tussle to play with Oak Park, Evanston

1, Schwarz; 2, Florsheim; 3. Allman; 4, Mayo; 5, Manthe; 6. Dillenberger; 7, Davis; 8, 0. C. Manthe, Jr., Mascot. Dambly, Photo. SHREVEPORT (LA.) ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION TEAM.

After Central had won the championship of the Cook County Y. M. C. A. League, Director H. Stotz kept his men in training and entered them in the championship of the Amateur Athletic Federation, which were held shortly after the various amateur leagues ended their schedules. The series brought together the championship teams of four leagues and they battled for the supremacy of Chicago. They were Central Y. M. C. A., champions of the Cook County Y. M. C. A. League; West Park, title holders of the West Park League, Davis Square, winners of the South Park banner, and Austin Baptists, champions of the Oak Park League. These clubs were to have played each other once, but Central Y. M. C. A. met the West Park team twice. The

GERMAN LUTHERAN TEAM, JAUNJiUVi, MIM.

champions of the Y. M. C. A. League won all its games in the series and was presented with a beautiful shield, which was presented to the Amateur Athletic Federation by the

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Chicago Daily News. George Spink twirled in all of the contests for the winners. The final standing of the series: Teams. Won. Lost. P.C. Central. .... 4 1. 000 West Park .....2 2 .500 Davis Square ..... 2 2 500 Austin Baptists ..... o 3 .000 THE SOUTH PARK SYSTEM LEAGUE Indoor ball was resumed in the gymnasiums of the South Park system with more vehemence than ever before, and it proved to be the biggest kind of a success as a winter amuse- ment. There are ten parks in the system and every one of them supported an indoor ball club in grand style. The interesting race that resulted warmed the fans toward the sport and got them enthused, and judging from the interest they displayed throughout the season by following their favorite club around, there is no doubt that the enthusiasm will continue through the season 1909-10. That the sport has taken a strong hold on the patrons of the parks is apparent from the increase of teams in the league. Last season there were only eight clubs, while this season there was fourteen in all. Director of gymnastics, E. B. DeGroot, organized two leagues in the south parks. One was designated the "closed division" and the other the "open division." All gymnasiums were invited to enroll a team in each class if they so desired. The "closed division" players were men who had had no previous experience or affiliations in indoor base ball. There were no restrictions concerning previous connections or experience im- posed upon the members of the open division. They were sup- posed to be superior to the other division men. When Director DeGroot sent out invitations for the parks to join the two leagues he received six applications for the closed division department and eight for the open section. All applica- GIRLS' TEAM, BEBIDIIN AVE NU U JiBAir'ISI' nULT rUnA, jw nrLxu .

tions were accepted, and the line-up of the teams representing. the various gymnasiums was taken and verified. The directors of the gymnasiums met and decided on a ten-game schedule, one game at home with each club and one contest in each gymnasium of every other nine in the league. These conditions existed in both divisions. In the closed division, Ogden Park managed to get together the strongest set of players and to play the best article of ball. It won nine of its ten games. Cornell Square made a strong bid for the title of the division, but was unable to cope with the consistent and tricky playing of

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the Ogden Park men. The final standing of the first three clubs: Teams. Won. Lost. P.C.  
Ogden Park ..... 9 1 .900 Cornell Square ..... 7 3 .700 Russell Square ..... 5  
5 .500 While the open division teams used the same method of playing its schedule as the  
closed division did, each club was compelled to engage in fourteen games. Davis Square  
proved the best in this section, taking twelve out of the fourteen battles. Ogden Park,  
which won the closed division banner, put up an interesting fight to displace Davis Square,  
but the latter team possessed the strongest group of batters and won at the end. The final  
standing of the first three clubs: Teams. Won. Lost. P.C. Davis Square ..... 12 2 .857  
Ogden Park ..... 11 3 .786 Hamilton Park..... 10 4 .714 After the championships of  
the two divisions were settled, the winners met in a series, and Davis Square won, thereby  
earning the right to compete in the championships of the Amateur Athletic Federation for  
the championship of Chicago, in which it tied for second place. In the South Park League  
the winning aggregation in each section received a handsome team trophy and each  
player on the first three clubs received a gold, silver and bronze pin back button.

ZELAN (MLU11.) '. TEAM.

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### INDOOR BASE BALL IN CLEVELAND

INDOOR BASE BALL IN CLEVELAND The year 1890 (just nineteen years ago) was the  
first time the people of Cleveland ever saw an indoor base ball. It was a large, mushy  
sort of ball to be batted with a bat about the size of a broomstick, but not quite so long.  
The first game was played at the old Forest Street Armory between the Criteria and the  
Red Cross teams. The teams were composed of men then famous as outdoor base ball  
players, among whom were Edward Delehanty, Chief Zimmer, Andy Sommers, Edward  
McKean and Joe Ardner. The night for the first game came and the people flocked to the  
Armory more out of curiosity than anything else. When big / Ed. Delehanty-at that time  
known the world over as the greatest batter that lived-came to the bat the people began

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to say that the place was too small and that the ball would be batted against the walls; but they soon changed their minds when he fanned out three times in succession. Joe Ardner began to josh him by asking him what he would do to the "pill" in the summer if he could not touch the so-called "balloon" now. Batting an outdoor ball and an indoor ball is entirely two different things, but this fact the people and the players did not realize for quite a while. Soon they played independent ball (for about two years) and then formed a league organized mainly through the efforts of Charley Graham, Dick Davis and M. J. Rockwell. This league was known as the Phyan League. They played their game at the Red Cross Rink. The pennant was won that year by the Windsors. This league had some very interesting games, and it attracted many people, but one cold evening the old rink caught fire and burned to the ground. The next year the games were transferred to the Gray's Armory,

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 99 where there was many hotly contested games umpired by Chief Zimmer. His clever umpiring kept the league going for several years. The year 1908-9 brought something new in indoor base ball. The American Steel & Wire Company formed a league composed entirely of their employes, which league had a successful season. There was another league formed composed entirely of amateurs which had a very successful season. The outlook for the coming season is very bright. The Cleveland Athletic Club will have a new gymnasium which will give room for plenty of indoor base ball and, no doubt, there will be more played than ever. The latest thing in indoor base ball at present is the facet that it is being played at all the local playgrounds and women's gymnasiums. It is a very good outdoor game for women, as it is healthy and the ball is soft and will not injure their fingers.

### **CLASSIFIED RULES FOR INDOOR BASE BALL**

CLASSIFIED RULES FOR INDOOR BASE BALL BY MARIE ORTWAGER, Instructor Women's Gymnasium, University of Chicago. DEFINITIONS. Base Line.-Direct line between home and first, first and second, second and third, and third and home. Good

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Ball.-One legally delivered by pitcher, over the plate, and between the knees and shoulders of the batter. Bad Ball.-Not over plate, between knees and shoulders of batter. Fair Ball.-Batted ball striking within diamond or on foul line. Foul Ball.-Batted ball striking outside foul line. Foul Tip.-Foul ball hit by batter not higher than his head. Illegal Ball.-Sent to batter by pitcher not entirely in box, or by pitcher not heeling line with both feet prior to delivery, or if pitcher takes more than one step in delivery. Dead Ball.-Pitched ball striking batter. Balk.-Motion by pitcher to deliver, or holding to delay. Block Ball.-Batted or thrown ball stopped or held by outsider. Foul Strike.-Ball batted when the batsman is upon ground outside his box. Shall be called for STRIKES. (1) Ball struck at and not hit. (2) Good ball legally delivered, not struck at. (3) Foul tip caught. (4) Batter intentionally interfering with legally delivered good ball. A. Batter is out OUTS. (1) On third strike caught before touching ground or any object.

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C. Base runner cannot advance- (1) While pitcher is in box with ball. (2) When pitcher is ready to deliver ball to batter. (3) Until after a pitched ball reaches or passes catcher. (4) On dead ball (neither can batter). (5) If touched by fair hit ball while on his own base, unless forced. (6) If any base runner is hit by fair hit ball, unless forced. (7) If batter intentionally interfered with pitched ball. (8) If batter interferes with catcher's fielding. (9) If batter's third strike is called for batted ball hitting him before touching ground, fielder, wall or fixture. D. Base runner must return to base and can do so without being put out- (1) On foul hit not caught. (2) On foul strike. (3) If called back for starting too soon. (4) If umpire hit by catcher's throwing to intercept a runner. (5) On batter's interference with catcher's fielding. E. Referring to Runs and Scoring- (1) One run is to be scored every time a base runner, after having legally touched the first three bases, shall touch home before three men are put out. (2) No run counted, coming in on a third man "forced cut," or put out at first. (3) Runner is safe if touching bag or spot where bag should be. Likewise with home plate. (4) Runner may overrun first base, but must turn away from second in so

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doing. Can return either way. (5) If he slides with bag and stops, must return with bag, as in overrunning first, before going on. (6) Unless forced, no run to be scored if a man on base is hit by a batted ball.

104 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE GENERAL RULES. (1) The umpire shall not make a decision in regard to a premature start until base runner has reached the next base or is put out. (2) Coaches restricted to coaching base runners only. No coacher allowed when bases are unoccupied; only one when one base and never more than two when more bases are occupied. (Coachers must remain 5 feet from base line, between home and first, or home and third).

### **YOUNG'S FISHERMAN, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.**

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### **INDOOR BASE BALL IN ALBANY, N.Y.**

006 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. were made on the excellent team work generally and particularly of the Fishermen. It is natural for healthful disputes to arise in closely contested ball games, albeit to the credit of the league, rough and unmanly tactics were not indulged in, hence the contest from first to last game was such which brought forth praise from the spectators who enjoyed a "clean game" at all times. The captain has been besieged by the "fans" to again turn his grand ballroom into a field for the season 1909-10. INDOOR BASE BALL IN ALBANY, N. Y. 9, The team of Company B, Tenth Infantry (Thirty-fifth Separate Company), N.G.N.Y., had a full schedule last season, playing the leading teams in that section. Most of the games were played in the State Armory. Among the teams that they met and defeated were Troop B, Companies A and C, Catholic Union, All-Professionals, All-Battalions and Arapahoes. They sustained defeat at the hands of Company L of Saratoga twice and also lost a game to Company I of

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Whitehall. They won twelve, lost three and had one forfeited to them. Edward R. Waite is the manager.

### **AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE WORKS LEAGUES, CLEVELAND**

AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE WORKS LEAGUE, CLEVELAND This organization was founded November 4, 1908, at a meeting held at the Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, in which six teams took part, representing the various "works" of the American Steel & Wire Company in the vicinity of Cleveland, Ohio. The officers elected were: President, A. W. Hickman; secretary, W. E. Cushing; treasurer, J. W. Baer. A schedule for November and December, calling for two games every Monday night, was adopted, and at the end of the series H. P. Works and Newburgh Wire Works were tied for first place. In the play-off Newburgh won. Starting with January 1 a new schedule was arranged, running to April 1. Two more "works" were admitted to the contest, which was won by Consolidated Works. To determine the championship a post-season series of three games was then arranged. Newburgh Wire Works won the first two games and thereby secured the title. The games were well attended and created a great deal of rivalry among the various works. It was undoubtedly the most successful series of organized indoor base ball that has ever been played in Cleveland.

### **NEW ORLEANS Y.M.C.A.**

NEW ORLEANS Y. M. C. A. The team of the New Orleans Y. M. C. A. again won the City Championship last season, and much credit is due to the men for their good work, as the other teams that played in the league were much stronger than they were the previous season. A beautifully designed silk pennant, six by fourteen feet, was awarded them by the City League. The article of ball played by all of the teams of the City League the past season was one that is hard to improve upon. The season opened July 23 and closed October 9, 1908. The league was composed of six strong teams, the Southern Athletic Club, New Orleans Athletic Club, Y. M. C. A. Young Men's Hebrew Association, SS.

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Peter and Paul Ushers and the Pinks Athletic Club. The Y. M. C. A. team lost its first game, but after that nothing could stop them from winning, until near the close of the season, when it was an assured fact that they could not lose the championship, they became careless and practically threw two games to the opposing teams. The season ended by the Y. M. C. A. winning twelve out of the fifteen games played, two games to the good over its nearest competitor. Although the Y. M. C. A. team did not lead in batting, it was the work of the battery and the excellent team support that won their games. In pitcher Edward Throunk and catcher Petrovich the Y. M. C. A. has undoubtedly the strongest battery in the South. In twelve games pitched by Throunk he won ten, and in these twelve games of seven innings each he struck out 166 men, giving him an average of nearly fourteen men to each game. His batting average was .243 and his fielding .925. Petrovich, the star catcher, led the Y. M. C. A. batteries with an average of .313, while he fielded .950. Schroeder, the first baseman, also

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. IO9 led the league in his division, with a batting average of .3C2 and a fielding average of 1,000 per cent. Acomb, the left shortstop, also led with the highest fielding average, having made but one error the whole season. The team as a whole is one which the association is highly proud of. The New Orleans Indoor Base Ball League standing at the close of the season was as follows:

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Y. M. C. A.....	12 3 .800	Y. M. H ....	10 5 .667
S. A. C.....	9 5	.643	Pinks .	7 7	.500	Ushers	4
11	.267	N. O. A. C.....	2 13	.133			

I

## HANCOCK'S INDOOR BASE BALL RULES

HANCOCK'S INDOOR BASE BALL RULES AS REVISED AND ADOPTED BY THE National Indoor Base Ball Association OF THE UNITED STATES RULE I. The diamond is laid at one end of the hall, leaving room for the catcher, who always plays close behind

the batsman. The bases (except the home plate) are  $\frac{1}{2}$  feet square, made of canvas, half filled with sand or other similar substance. The home plate is of rubber and is one foot square. Each side of the diamond is 27 feet long, and a base is placed in each corner and need not be fastened to the floor. The distance from home to second base, and from first to third base, is  $38\frac{1}{4}$  feet. The pitcher's box is 7 x 3 feet, the nearest line of said box to be 23 feet from the centre of home base. The batsman's box (one to the left and one to the right of the home base) shall be four feet long and three feet wide, extending one foot in front of and three feet behind a centre line through the home base, with its nearest side distant six inches from the home base, the outlines to be marked on the floor. When a game is played in a large armory or other large building the diamond may be laid out with 35 feet base lines, the front line of the pitcher's box to be 30 feet from the centre of the home plate. All other dimensions to be the same as when using the 27 feet base lines.

### 112 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. RULE II. THE FOUL LINE.

The foul lines must be drawn in straight lines from the outer corner of the home base, along the outer edge of the first and third bases to the boundaries of the ground, so that the bases shall come within the diamond. RULE III. THE BALL. The ball must be not less

than  $6\frac{3}{4}$  nor more than  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches in circumference, made of a yielding substance, not less than 8 nor more than 8  $\frac{3}{4}$  ounces in weight, and covered with a white skin; should it become ripped or torn during a game, a new one must be substituted. The Spalding Red Seam Ball was adopted as the official ball of this Association, and must be stamped with the seal of the Association. When playing the armory game (that is, on the large diamond with 35-foot base lines) the Spalding No. IX. ball, fourteen (14) inches in circumference, shall be the official ball. RULE IV. THE BAT. The bat must be 2  $\frac{3}{4}$  feet long and not larger than  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter in the largest part, and may have a rubber tip on the handle to prevent slipping. It must be made otherwise of wood, except that a metal rod may be passed through the center to give desired weight, but under no circumstances is lead to be used in loading. The handle may be wound with string or tape. RULE V. THE PLAYERS. Seven to nine players must constitute a side. The players' positions shall be such as

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shall be assigned them by their captain (on fair ground), except that the pitcher must take his position within the pitcher's lines. When in position on the field, all players will be designated as "fielders" in these rules.

RULE VI. THE PITCHER. The pitcher shall take his position facing the batter with both feet on the ground wholly within the box and with both feet on the rear line of said box, and when in the act of delivering the ball shall not take more than one step, but shall not be restricted as to curving the ball, although the arm must be swung parallel with the body. He shall not make more than one step in the act of delivering the ball. He shall hold the ball before the delivery fairly in front of his body and in sight of the umpire. When the armory game is played on a large diamond with 35 foot base lines and 30 foot pitching distance, the pitcher shall take his position as described above, but can heel with one or both feet a line drawn across the box 18 inches from the rear end of said box and shall not take more than one step in the act of delivering the ball. He shall hold the ball before delivery fairly in front of his body and in sight of the umpire. NOTE.-In the preliminary moves of the pitcher the arm does not have to be swung parallel with the body, but only on the final swing, when delivering the ball. RULE VII. THE GAME. A game shall consist of nine innings to each contesting club except that, if the side first at bat scores less runs in nine innings than the other has scored in eight innings, the game shall then terminate; or, if the side last at bat in the ninth inning scores the winning run before the third man is out, the game shall terminate. RULE VIII. A TIE GAME. If the score be a tie at the end of the ninth inning to each side, play shall only be continued until the side first at bat shall have scored one or more runs than the other side in an equal number of innings, or until the other side shall score one or more runs than the first side at bat.

114 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. RULE IX. A FORFEITED GAME. A forfeited game shall be declared by the umpire in favor of the club not in fault, at the request of such club, in the following cases: (a) If the required number of players to constitute a team fail to appear upon the field, or being upon the field fails to begin the game within one minute after the umpire has called "play" at the hour appointed for

the beginning of the game, unless such delay in appearing or in commencing the game be unavoidable. (b) If, after the game has begun, one side refuses or fails to continue playing, unless such game has been suspended or terminated by the umpire. RULE X. SUBSTITUTES. The base runner shall not have a substitute run for him except 'by the consent of the captains of the contesting teams. RULE XI. CHOICE OF INNINGS. The choice of innings shall be decided by flipping a coin. RULE XII. GOOD AND BAD BALLS. A ball legally delivered by the pitcher which passes over any part of the home base not lower than the batsman's knee nor higher than his shoulder is a good ball. Otherwise it is a bad ball. It being assumed that the batter is standing erect while in his position. RULE XIII. BALKS. A motion to deliver the ball by the pitcher without his doing so, or holding the ball so long as to unnecessarily delay the game, constitutes a balk. RULE XIV. ILLEGAL BALLS. A ball delivered by the pitcher with any part of his person out of the box, or if the pitcher fails to heel the back line of the

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ii6 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. RULE XVIII. THE SCORING OF RUNS. One run shall be scored every time a base runner, after having legally touched the first three bases, shall touch the home base before three men are put out. If the third man is forced out, or is put out before reaching first base, a run shall not be scored. RULE XIX. FAIR AND FOUL BALLS. (a) A batted ball which strikes inside or on the foul line is fair, the first point of contact with the floor, object or fielder deciding, regardless of where it afterward rolls. (b) A batted ball first striking outside the foul line shall be foul. RULE XX. STRIKES. (a) A strike is a ball struck at by the batsman without its touching his bat; or a foul tip caught. NOTE.-On a foul tip bounding off the catcher and caught by a fielder the base runner can advance the instant the ball strikes the catcher's person, and if the fielder catches the ball the base runner is entitled to all the bases he can make. If the fielder does not catch the ball, the base runner should be called back unless he has been tagged out. (b) A good ball, legally delivered by the pitcher, but not struck at by the batsman. (c) A good ball, legally delivered by the pitcher and intentionally interfered with by the batsman.

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RULE XXI. FOUL STRIKES. A foul strike is a ball batted by the batsman when any part of his person is upon the ground outside the lines of the batsman's position. NOTE.-This rule only applies on a fair hit ball. RULE XXII. THE BATSMAN IS OUT. (a) The batsman is out if he bats out of his turn and makes a fair hit or reaches first base before the error is discovered.

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(d) When the Armory game is played on a large diamond with 35 feet base lines, the base runner must not leave his base on a pitched ball until after it has left the pitcher's hands, on penalty of being sent back. Starting too soon does not exempt a base runner from being put out on that particular play. The umpire must not make a decision in regard to a premature start until the base runner has reached the next base or is put out. RULE XXVII. RETURNING TO BASES. The base runner shall return to his base, and shall be entitled to so return without being put out- (a) If the umpire declares a foul hit which is not legally caught by a fielder. (b) If the umpire declares a foul strike. (c) If the umpire declares a dead ball. (d) If he is called back by the umpire for starting too soon. RULE XXVIII. A BASE RUNNER IS OUT. (a) If, having made a fair hit, while batsman, such fair hit ball be held by a fielder before touching the ground, wall or any fixture. (b) If he intentionally kicks or interferes with a ball he has just batted. If a ball he has just batted rebounds and hits him he shall not be declared out on that account. (c) If the third strike be caught before touching the ground or any object. (d) If, after three strikes or a fair hit, he be touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder before such base-runner touches first base. (e) If, after three strikes or a fair hit, the ball be securely held by a fielder while touching first base with any part of his person, before such base-runner touches first base.

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124 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. SEC. 2. In the second column shall be set down the number of hits made by each player. A hit should be scored in the following cases: When the ball from the bat strikes the ground within the foul lines and out of reach of the fielders. When a hit ball is partially or wholly stopped by a fielder in motion, but such player cannot recover himself in time to handle the ball before the striker reaches first base. When a ball is hit with such force to a fielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the batsman. When a ball is hit so slowly toward a fielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the batsman. That in all cases where a base-runner is retired by being hit by a batted ball, the batsman should be credited with a hit. SEC. 3. In the third column should be set down the number of runs made by each player during the game. SEC. 4. In the fourth column shall be set down the number of opponents put out by each player. When a batsman is called out for a foul strike, or when he fails to bat in the proper order, the put-out shall be scored to the catcher. In all cases of out for interference or running out of line, the put-out shall be credited to the player who would have made the play, but for the action of the base-runner or batsman. SEC. 5. The number of times the player assists shall be set down in the fifth column. An assist shall be given to each player who handles the ball in assisting a put-out or other play of the kind. An assist should be given to the player who makes a play in time to put a runner out, even if the player who could complete the play fails through no fault of the player assisting. SEC. 6. An error should be given in the sixth column for each misplay which allows the batsman or base-runner to make one or more bases, when perfect play would have insured his being put out, except that "wild pitches," "bases on balls," or illegal pitched balls, balks or passed balls, all of which comprise battery errors, shall not be included in this column. An error shall not be scored against the catcher for a wild

throw to prevent a stolen base, unless the base-runner advances an extra base because of the error. No error shall be scored against a fielder who attempts to complete a double

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play, unless the throw is so wild that an additional base is gained. RULE XXXVII.

SUMMARY. SECTION I. The score made in each inning of the game. SEC. 2. The number of two-base hits made by each player. SEC. 3. The number of three-base hits made by each player. SEC. 4. The number of home runs made by each player. SEC. 5. The number of hits made off each pitcher. SEC. 6. The number of times the pitcher strikes out the opposing batsmen. SEC. 7. The number of times the pitcher gives bases on balls. SEC. 8. The number of wild pitches charged to the pitcher. SEC. 9. The number of passed balls by each catcher. SEC. IO. The time of the game. SEC. II. The names of the umpires.

### **MINNEAPOLIS NATIONAL GUARD INDOOR BASE BALL LEAGUE**

MINNEAPOLIS NATIONAL GUARD INDOOR BASE BALL LEAGUE 9f Looking back over the indoor base ball history in Minneapolis we find the game practically in its infancy in 1891, taken up by the companies of the National Guard and carried on with great success and interest through the year. The companies played independent at that time, the year closing with Company A in the first position. Through the following year the same interest was taken in the game, but in 1893 basket ball crowded in and usurped the position held by base ball. This held for several years, but in 1898 the enthusiasts went back to their first love and found that while they had left a few years back a mere infant, so to speak, they were now taking on a game that had grown and developed into one of the most popular of sports. From that time on the companies of the National Guard have cared for the game and brought it to the position it now holds, that of the most popular indoor winter sport in Minneapolis. Not only those who played the game were interested in it, but it appealed to every one who saw it to such an extent that in 1905 there was formed a city league composed of teams outside of the National Guard. This league brought forth some of the fastest teams in the northwest and developed players who are doing fine work with teams to-day. The Zund Zands, S. & L., Apex, Holtzerman, Toney's, Palace, Henleys and Company B made up this league, and for two very successful years the organization was

maintained. During all this time the National Guard companies were playing the games with ever-increasing interest; the teams were,

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128 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. of course, would not hold good for teams playing on a small field. St. Paul, however, is an enthusiastic indoor base ball town. The companies of the National Guard have a league and there are a number of fast independent teams in the city. In conclusion, let us say that for an indoor winter sport, especially for companies of National Guard, indoor base ball has no peer. Our experience has been that the game appeals to the better class of young men, men who seek development physically, and the man who is anxious to build up a strong athletic constitution is the man who makes a good soldier-attracted perhaps not by the military at first, but by the game of indoor base ball. To this fact we are indebted for a goodly number of very good soldiers in the National Guard companies of the Twin Cities.

### **INDOOR BASE BALL FOR WOMEN**

INDOOR BASE BALL FOR WOMEN Indoor Base Ball has been played by the young women of the West Division and Joseph Medil High Schools of Chicago in their gymnasiums during the last five years. The first team was organized in the West Division High School in 1895, but there was no attempt to coach the team for competition with other schools at all until the winter of 1899. The game is steadily gaining in favor among the young ladies of the various high schools of Chicago. There are two reasons for the fact that Indoor Base Ball has not been played as much by women as basket ball. The first reason is that basket ball is easily understood by spectators, which makes it popular, especially with those who do not know the general rules of athletic games. The majority of those who attend indoor games for women do not understand Base Ball. All players are more or less sensitive to environment, hence the difficulty of starting and maintaining an indoor base ball team in a ladies' college or Young Women's Christian Association when

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the game is little understood, and consequently not appreciated by spectators. However, the large city high schools seem quite well adapted to the development of indoor base ball for women. Many of the girls who attend these schools understand base ball because the boys have both outdoor and indoor teams. All that is required under such conditions is for the girls to show that they can play ball, and they will receive hearty sympathy and enthusiastic support.

130 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. The second reason for the slow development of indoor base ball for women is found in the fact that the coaches and teams may be discouraged before the players become proficient in the game. There are natural ball players among women, but it takes much time and patience to develop the playing of most individuals and a longer time for team work. However, it seems to me this is no more difficult than the development of a foot ball team from a body of men who have never played in a game. There is a general impression that women can not throw a ball, but experience shows they can acquire the short, quick throws of indoor base ball. It is admitted, of course, that they cannot develop the strength of throw, fielding or battery that men do, but the skill acquired in the ball game compares favorably with that attained in other games for women, such as basket ball and the art of fencing. In the West Division High School gymnasium the girls have played indoor base ball according to the standard rules, and used the regulation diamond, bat and ball. It is perhaps early for suggestions of modifications, but it seems to me the game can be improved if a lighter, softer and quite elastic ball is used. Such a ball was furnished us by A. G. Spalding & Bros., and was recently tried with great success. The advantages of this ball are that it is more easily batted and fielded than the regulation ball, which, of course, makes the game livelier and reduces the difference in playing strength of the boys and the girls' teams. I suggest that sliding to bases be not allowed. There is great danger of personal injury to players unaccustomed to this form of locomotion which is considered unsafe by some of the best athletes among men. I object to it also for the same reason that batting the ball from the hands of an opponent has been abolished in the modified rules for basket ball, viz.:—that

it introduces into the game certain roughness entirely out of harmony with true sport. For psychological and physiological training and development the

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 131 game offers many advantages. It is not as violent as Basketball, and for that reason it is a much safer sport for women. High exertion is required only at intervals, and is not continued long enough to be injurious to a player in normal physical condition. In this respect indoor base ball excels all other forms of school and college athletics. Football and basketball require such physical strength and endurance that they are prohibitive to all who are not above the normal physical development. Candidates for an outdoor base ball team must have skill acquired by years of practice, and should possess considerable endurance. All athletic games are open to young men who possess the requisite physical development and acquired skill, but the young women have not engaged to any extent in more than two athletic exercises, tennis and basketball. Indoor base ball requires more and quicker exertion than tennis, brings into action more muscles of the body and permits eighteen players in a space equal to that required for four tennis players. There are nine positions to be filled, and each player must adapt herself to the place she occupies, and should, to a certain extent, possess peculiar qualifications for her part in the game. It is, therefore, possible to take a class of young women in which there is a variety of physical strength, size and mental traits, and from this class develop a team which will work together effectually and harmoniously. Coaches of women's basketball players have experienced special difficulty in securing team work, and for facilitating this desirable feature of all athletics, they have added boundaries and modified the rules. The natural boundaries of a base ball diamond and the necessity of each player remaining in her own position are conducive to team work in all indoor teams. The results of indoor base ball for girls in the West Division High School, Chicago, have shown that it is success-

132 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. ful in every way. Marked improvement in the physical condition of the players has resulted in every case. No one showed any of the effects resulting from over exertion. Girls bat well, and soon learn

fielding. They throw easily overhanded and underhanded, and after a few weeks' practice develop considerable speed. The most difficult places to fill are usually the pitcher's and catcher's positions. Among several candidates, however, some one can be found possessing the requisite strength of arm and wrist for the pitcher's work. Such players may improve rapidly, and learn to pitch surprisingly swift balls. There are some natural catchers who receive the ball excellently, but it usually requires time to develop material for this position. Experienced players can learn to catch after a little practice unless they are afraid of the bat. U.

### **HOW TO TEACH GIRLS TO PLAY INDOOR BASE BALL**

HOW TO TEACH GIRLS TO PLAY INDOOR BASE BALL By Jos. CERMAK, Gymnastic Instructor, J. Medill High School, Chicago, Ill. HE further we advance in teaching gymnastics the more we must recognize the importance of games in that branch of education called, " Physical Culture." Nay, we hear the voices of some of the most prominent physiologists and psychologists who claim that plays are the only ideal form of gymnastic exercises, whereby we can attain marvelous agility, strength, endurance, by which we cultivate self-control, self-reliance, those important faculties, which only enable us to be successful in our strenuous struggle for existence. Admitting all this, we naturally come to a question, what kind of games will bring us those satisfactory results ? Most decidedly those which the children like best-games which arouse pleasant feeling, which we play with joy, with enthusiasm-for such feeling alone is apt to stimulate the heart to a vigorous action and drive the blood and a new life through our whole system. And my long experience as a teacher of gymnastics convinced me that of all the games I have introduced, girls like indoor base ball the best. Fact is, that we shall find individual girls who do not like the game, but such girls are, as a rule, indifferent to any kind of game, to any kind of physical exercise. Everything is "too much like work" for them. But ninety per cent. of our girls, as soon as they learn the simple rudiments of base ball, play it with the same enthusiasm at the end of school year as at the beginning. It is a game which is developing all our bodily powers, a game in which mind must be just as quick as our

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body, is void of all danger of injury or strain, is a purely American game, and those are the chief reasons for which I have introduced it in our girls' classes, and, allow me to add, with success. The main problem a teacher encounters in introducing base ball in

.34 .SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. girls' classes is how much to teach it, so as not to waste the valuable time allotted to gymnastic exercises, and also, be very careful that the girls do not get tired of the game before they learn it. Trying to explain all the points of the game at once will only bewilder girls, and they would immediately come to conclusion that they can never learn it. They come to the gymnasium for physical exercise and mental rest, and we must tax their memory as little as possible. Best thing is to take a little resort to strategy, follow a simple rule of pedagogy, so to speak, teach the game by degrees and make them believe that they play "the real thing" in the first hour. It is easy to give them only a rough outline of the game and start. They can play without knowing anything about "balls" and "strikes," without knowing what "stealing a base," a "forced run," a "double play" mean. "Hit and run" and "try to get home without being tagged" is about all what the "ins" need to know, and "catch the ball and tag the runner" is all what the "outs" need to know. But, of course, the main part of the game, when you have a class of beginners, is played by the instructor. He himself must be a good player, and in order to make the game lively for the beginners, he takes a position in the pitchers' box. Then he lets the batter hit the ball, at the same time giving quick and short directions to the "outs" what to do. He must pitch the ball so that the girl cannot help making a good hit, and if the "outs" are rather slow in getting the ball, he must do it himself, thus giving them an example "how to do it next time." In fact, a teacher must play a main part of the game himself with such a class, otherwise the "ins" would have an easy time in making runs, and you would have a listless, disinteresting game, and the time devoted to games would be wasted. It is not necessary to add that a teacher must play as a pitcher for both sides. In the meantime, while the play goes on, point after point comes up, which the teacher always explains, thus adding more and more interest to the game. Hard work for the instructor? It is, - but when you see the girls returning to their rooms with sparkling

eyes and flushed cheeks, full of new life, full of mirth, full of healthy excitement, when you see those beautiful roses in their cheeks, you must feel that you have been sufficiently rewarded for your hard work.

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## **WHAT AN INDOOR BASE BALL CLUB NEEDS**

**WHAT AN INDOOR BASE BALL CLUB NEEDS** The first requirement of an Indoor Base Ball club, and the most important one, is the ball. To get the best results only the best ball made should be used. The Spalding No. 1 Official Indoor Base Ball, the adopted ball of the National Indoor Base Ball Association, is recognized by all experienced players as the best, and is used by the majority of the organized leagues throughout the country; price \$1.00 each. The Spalding No. 2 Indoor Base Ball, regulation size and weight, sheepskin covered, is a good practice ball; price 75 cents. For the armory game, the No. IX Official Armory Ball, same quality and price as the No. 1. The only difference is the size. The No. 3 ball, sheepskin covered, same as No. 2, except smaller, is a good practice ball for the armory game. The Spalding Official Indoor Base Balls are made up with horsehide cover sewed with best linen thread, stuffed with curled hair and wrapped with wool yarn, are resilient and will not bat out of shape and become lop-sided. This quality is possessed by no other ball on the market and is one that every indoor base ball player will appreciate. The superior quality of this ball enables a team to play a more scientific game than with a ball that becomes lop-sided. The ball will bat truer and can be handled by the fielder with a less chance of an error, especially in throwing. Some of the cheaper balls after an inning or two become lop- sided and are almost impossible to handle with any degree of accuracy. The Spalding Indoor Base Ball Bats are made of select second growth hickory, and in the most perfect models. The No. O Bat, price 50 cents, handle wrapped with electric tape to prevent slipping.

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Every indoor base ball player, and especially the catcher, short- stops and second baseman, should be equipped with the Spalding No. 1 Knee Protector, heavily padded with sheepskin to prevent bruised knees and save the players from injury. It is most essential that every indoor base ball player wear an all-wool jersey underneath his base ball shirt, as the games are generally played in a warm hall, and the player naturally perspires freely; the wool jersey absorbs this perspiration and prevents the wearer from contracting cold or other disease in going out in the cold atmosphere after the game when overheated. Every player should be equipped with the Spalding coat sweater to wear between innings and after the game. A garment of this kind will help to protect the health of the player, and also prevent the muscles from stiffening or from cold in the shoulder or arm. The catcher should be equipped with the Spalding No. 1A Catchers' Protector, which is well padded to protect his person from injury. Each player should wear the Spalding No. 5 all elastic "Bike" supporter, price 75 cents each, or a cotton flannel supporter, price 25 cents each. In case of a sprain or similar injury, the Spalding elastic ankle, knee, elbow and wrist bandages will be of material assistance and enable the player to take part in the game where otherwise he would be obliged to remain idle.

## OFFICIAL RULES FOR ALL ATHLETIC SPORTS

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Shoes, Skating Shoes, Squash Shoes, Tennis Shot, Indoor Shot, Massage Skate Bags  
Skates, Hockey Skate Holders Skates, Ice Skates, Racing Skates, Rink Ice Skate Rollers  
Skates, Roller Skates, Tubular Skate Straps Skis Sleeve Bands, College Slippers, Bathing  
Snow Shoes Squash Goods Standards, Vaulting Standards, Volley Ball Starters' Pistol  
Steel Cable Sticks, Polo Stockings Stop Boards Striking Bags Studs, Golt Stumps and  
Bails Suits, Union, Foot Ball Supporters Supporters, Ankle Supporters, Wrist Suspensories  
Sweaters Swimming Suits Swivel Striking Bags Swords, Fencing Swords, Duelling  
Taekling Machine Take off Board Tapes, Adhesive Tapes, Marking Tapes, Measuring  
Tees, Golf Tennis Posts Tether Tennis Tights T6boggans Toboggan Cushions Toboggan  
Toe Caps Toe Boards Toques Trapeze, Adjustable Trapeze, Single Trousers, Y. M. C.

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A, Trunks, Bathing Trunks, Velvet Trunks, Worsted Umpire Indicator Uniforms, Base Ball Varnish for Gut Volley Balls Water Polo Ball Wands, Calisthenic I Watches, Stop Water Wings Weights, 56-lb. Whistles, Referees" Whitely Exerciser Wrist Machine

Standard Policy A Standard Quality must be inseparably linked to a Standard Policy. Without a definite and Standard Mercantile Policy, it is impossible for a manufacturer to long maintain a Standard Quality. To market his goods through the jobber, a manufacturer must provide a profit for the jobber as well as the retail dealer. To meet these conditions of Dual Profits, the manufacturer is obliged to set a proportionately high list price on his goods to the consumer. To enable the glib salesman, when booking his orders, to figure out attractive profits to both the jobber and retailer, these high list prices are absolutely essential; but their real purpose will have been served when the manufacturer has secured his order from the jobber, and the jobber has secured his order from the retailer. However, these deceptive high list prices are not fair to the consumer, who does not, and, in reality, is not ever expected to pay these fancy list prices. When the season opens for the sale of such goods, with their misleading but alluring high list prices, the retailer begins to realize his responsibilities, and grapples with the situation as best he can, by offering "special discounts," which vary with local trade conditions. Under this system of merchandising, the profits to both the manufacturer and the jobber are assured; but as there is no stability maintained in the prices to the consumer, the keen competition amongst the local dealers invariably leads to a demoralized cutting of prices by which the profits of the retailer are practically eliminated. This demoralization always reacts on the manufacturer. )The jobber insists on lower, and still lower, prices. The manufacturer in his turn, meets this demand for the lowering of prices by the only way open to him, viz.: the cheapening and degrading of the quality of his product. The foregoing conditions became so intolerable that, ten years ago, in 1899, A. G. Spalding & Bros. determined to rectify this demoralization in the Athletic Goods Trade, and inaugurated what has since become known as "The Spalding Policy." The "Spalding Policy" eliminates the jobber entirely, so far as Spalding Goods are concerned, and the retail dealer secures his supply of Spalding Athletic Goods direct

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from the manufacturer under a restricted retail price arrangement by which the retail dealer is assured a fair, legitimate and certain profit on all Spalding Athletic Goods, and the consumer is assured a Standard Quality and is protected from imposition. The " Spalding Policy" is decidedly for the interest and protection of the users Qf Athletic Goods, and acts in two ways: FIRST-The user is assured of genuine Official Standard Athletic Goods, and the same fixed prices to everybody, SECOND-As manufacturers, we can proceed with confidence in purchasing at the proper time, the very best raw materials required in the manufacture of our various goods, well ahead of their respective seasons, and this enables us to provide the necessary quantity and absolutely maintain the Spalding Standard of Quality. All retail dealers handling Spalding Athletic Goods are required to supply consumers at our regular printed catalogue prices-neither more nor less-the same prices that similar goods are sold for in our New York, Chicago and other stores. All Spalding dealers, as well as users of Spalding Athletic Goods, are treated exactly alike, and no special rebates or discriminations are allowed to anyone. Positively, nobody; not even officers, managers, salesmen or other employes of A. G. Spalding & Bros., or any of their relatives or personal friends, can buy Spalding Athletic Goods at a discount from the regular catalogue prices. This, briefly, is the "Spalding Policy," which has already been in successful operation for the past ten years, and will be indefinitely continued. In other words, " The Spalding Policy " is a "square deal" for everybody. A. G. SPALDING & BROS. By . PRESIDENT . -